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ARGENTINE. Upon suggestion of Dr. Luis L. Boffi, National Deputy of the Argentine, member of the Technical Council and of the Advisory Board of the Interamerican Municipal Organization, the possibility of changing the Capital of the Nation to the interior of the Country will be discussed, so as to facilitate all residents of the several Argentine Provinces to communicate themselves with the Capital.

In the event that this project should be accepted by the Chamber of Deputies, the Chief Executive will designate a Special Commission consisting of geologists, geographers, meteorologists, planners, architects, engineers, physicians (hygienic, industrial and sanitary physicians), economists, legislators, etc., to carry out all pertinent surveys, which shall be reported to the Argentine Parliament.

Among the reasons on which Dr. Boffi bases his proposal, the following are to be noted:

a) Buenos Aires has been transformed into an absorbing community, where all the activities of the country are performed, in the economic as well as in the industrial, social and cultural fields.

b) Around Buenos Aires, and in the city proper, there are nowadays over five million inhabitants, that is to say, something more than one fourth of the population of the whole country, which has brought about problems arising from the congestion of the people, and consequently, a scarcity of dwellings.

c) It being the Capital City, a majority of industries has been accumulated around Buenos Aires, which accounts for a congestion of such a magnitude, that to the scarcity of dwellings has been added the insufficiency of the means of transportation.

d) The Port of Buenos Aires Custom House naturally absorbs all of the in-coming and out-going trade, to the detriment of all other ports along the sea-shore, which ports afford larger opportunities to coast-wise shipping, being more accessible to all trade activities.

----City street cleaning. At the Federal Capital there are three services of this type organized: 1) home garbage collection; 2) street sweeping; 3) collection of the residues from street sweeping.

The home garbage collection is started throughout the capital at 7 a.m., using mechanized equipment an animal traction vehicles. There is at present a project under study for the acquisition of mechanically compressed units.

Each of these vehicles is assigned a number of blocks to be taken care of every day, so it is calculated that garbage gathering should be finished by 9 p.m.. Three

quarters of these residues, which amount to an average 2,300 tons a day, are incinarated by means of incinerating machines. The remainder is dumpted into low lands, such dumping ground being used for filling purposes.

It is the duty of all residents to take out their respective deposits at the time above mentioned, to await the passing of collectors, under penalty of a fine for bringing out their deposits before that time, as well as to leave them exposed from the previous day.

As to the disposition of the residues from street sweeping, it is also done by means of motorized vehicles and animal driven vehicles. As in the other instance, each vehicle has a given perimeter assigned, which is daily complied with. This service, which is to be done after the sweeping of streets, is carried out in the late afternoon, with the exception of the centric section of the city, in which it is intensively done during the morning hours.

The product of this gathering, consisting mostly of leaves, earth and several wastes, is also dumpted into the dumping ground (low lands) in neighbouring zones, to be used as fillings.

In the main arteries of the cities there are small undergrou nd holes for the purpose of keeping the accumulated sweepings until the time when they will be withdrawn by the respective cars. These underground holes are provided with a pan of about the size of a silo, installed near to sewers and connected to the latter, so as to facilitate their normal sanitation, thus avoiding the accumulation of rainwaters.

Street sweeping is done in two manners: by hand and by auto-absorbing sweeping machines.

Hand-sweeping is done by uniformed personnel, using the necessary implements (push broom and shovel). Each agent is assigned a given radius according to registration, starting their job at 7 a.m. and finishing at 2 p.m. In the center zone is a shift working till late hours, from 1.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m..

There are provisions penalizing with fine or imprisonment such violations as throwing away upon the throughfare any kind of wastes, the dumping of used waters, the washing of side-walks after 8 a.m. in Summer and 10 a.m. in Winter, and the accumulation of any kind of materials on the side-walks or roads.

For the destruction of residues gathered within the City limits, there are three burning or incinerating usines and a stretch of low-land situated at an extreme end of the City, known as the "Dumping ground" where all cinders and wastages that cannot be burnt are dumped for further sanitary filling.

As to the location thereof the lesser density of population around two of them has been taken into consideration, while the third is located within a perimeter equidistant from the centric zone and the part of the city facing the first two incinerating usines, so as to provide a dumping site within easy reach of the vehicles operating within the more important commercial and residential center from which a larger quantity of wastages is produced, which requires an accelerated service for retiring the debris unavoidably in the early hours of the morning.

The incinarating method adopted by the community is adapted to the so-called home residues, possessing a high percentage of matters of easy combustion. Bearing in mind that unlike the materials resulting from street sweeping, the wastages obtained from

the cleaning of fairs and markets, lack the combustible conditions of the former, because of the content of vegetable matter, earth and other heavy materials, having a high percentage of humidity, and that for this reason it is not advisable to destroy them by fire, as above specified, the existence of low-level unused grounds permits them to be used for merely dumping such residues.

Furthermore, upon payment of a low rate, the dumping of wastes from factories, commercial establishments, etc., which may ask for authority to dispose thereof in that way is authorized, either because of the nature of such residues (cans, earths, rubbish, metals, etc.,) or because of the volume thereof, for the City Administration only withdraws a maximum of 100 kilos of residues per registered door, tax-payers having the option to apply for a special service to withdraw the excess or, if necessary, to be allowed to take them over to the dumping ground by their own means.

The dumping of residues upon the dumping grounds is subject to the following rules: the first dumpings shall refer to wastes from fairs and markets, which are materials of easy decomposition, and dangerous to public health, such layer being covered by the residual materials from street sweeping (earth, branches, papers and dry leaves) and later on by earth or cinders from the incinarating furnaces. For approach to these dumping grounds, care is taken to form access roads to facilitate the spreading, leveling, etc., which is carried out by four bulldozers of a capacity of from 60 to 80 HP. A motor levéler is also used and a tractor pulling a 10 ton roller for compressing the materials at this third stage. To this dumping ground are sent from 1600 to 2000 tons of residues per day, from an approximate area of 110 hectares.

(Report sent by the Municipal Relations Direction of the City of Buenos Aires).

BRAZIL. The Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration offers, free of charge, the services of its Technical Advisory Committee to such individuals or groups as may be interested in organizing entities of a civic nature to be engaged in cooperating with the Municipal Governments in the solution of community problems.

The assistance of the IBAM consists particularly in orienting the interested parties on the following topics:

a) Selection of the type of organization more adequate to local circumstances and conditions (Society of City or Ward Friends, Tax-Payers' Association, Planning and Urban Organization Councils, Administrative Consulting Boards, etc.).
b) Drafting of their By-Laws.
c) Manner of Raising Funds for the upkeep of the organization.
d) Organization of the program of their activities.
e) Activities of the Organization for the attainment of its purposes.
f) Internal organization.
g) Means to attract associates, and
h) Relations of the organization with other local entities.

---- Most Progressive Municipalities in 1957. As in former years, the competition held for selecting the most progressive municipalities in Brazil during last year, was very successful. This Fourth Competition held under the auspices of the IBAM and the "O Cruzeiro" magazine, of Rio de Janeiro, D.F. selected and delivered the Honorific Diploma to the finalist five cities, namely, by alphabetical order: AMERICANA (State of São Paulo); CURITIBA (State of Paraná); PIRACICABA (State of São Paulo); PORTO ALEGRE (State of Rio Grande do Sul); and SÃO LOURENÇO (State of Pernambuco). Honorific Mention Diplomas were received by BAURU (State of São Paulo); MANDAGUARI (State of Pernambuco); MONTES CLAROS (State of Minas Gerais); PIANCO (State of Paraiba) and SERRA

NEGRA DO NORTE (State of Rio Grande do Norte).

In inaugurating the act, Mr. Luis Simões, President of the IBAM, enhanced the purposes of the Competition, which are to stimulate a good Municipal Administration, a reason why many a poor municipalities having but meagre financial resources may participate jointly with rich and prosperous municipalities, with highly influential Capital Cities projected into the country's political, economic and cultural life, for what the Competition rewards is not the progress accumulated throughout the years, but the action of the Municipal Government in the previous year.

COLOMBIA. The National Government issued on the 17th of December, 1954, a Decree by which Bogotá became organized as a Special District, consisting of the old Municipality of Bogotá (Administrative Council of Cundinamarca), plus the six municipalities that were annexed in 1954, i.e., Fontibon, Bosa, Usme, Usaquén, Engativá and Suba.

In a "Study of the Population of Bogotá, D.E.," made by Messrs. Hans Rother, Segundo Bernal and Marcos Fulop, for the District Planning Office of Bogotá and published by the latter in 1958, it is commented that the growth of the City has been so considerable during the last two decades, that the Planning Office has been compelled to reconsider the population studies heretofore made. For this purpose a demographic survey of the city was made, with emphasis upon the last inter-census period of 1938-1951, and later years. This investigation is divided into two sections: first, the historic investigation of the population development and its analysis; and, second, future demographic projections based on the observed tendencies. Both the analysis and the projections are limited to those directly applicable to the studies on City Planning.

The "Study" presents as a long term population estimate for Bogota and the Special District, the following results:

Years	Population of the Bogota Municipality	Population of the Bogota Special District
1918	141,900	152,390
1938	330,020	354,700
1951	637,858	721,840
1960	997,568	1,166,580
1965	1,256,941	1,485,520
1970	1,554,478	1,842,720
1975	1,879,603	2,111,720
1980	2,216,603	2,583,767
1990	2,854,734	3,207,350
2000	3,356,710	3,625,630

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PERU. The Provincial Council of Lima, consisting of the Mayor and 39 Councilmen is freely appointed by the Chief Executive, and its District Councils consist of the Municipalities of Miraflores, Rimac, Lince, Santiago de Surco, Surquillo, Punta Negra, Breña, La Victoria, Lurigancho, San Bartolo, Fray Martin de Porras, San Isidro, Chaclayo, Pucusana, Ancon, Carabayllo, Pachacamac, Lurin, Barranco, Ate (Vitarte), Magdalena del Mar, Pueblo Libre, Chorrillos and Punta Hermosa.

The Lima Provincial Council Budget for 1958 amounted to S/o. 66,405,540.77 (the exchange rate with the U.S. Dollar is of about .0390).

For the purposes of its administration it has the following Departments: Administration, Treasury, Public Works and Lighting, Health, Maintenance, Legal Matters and Amusements.

Its income comes from: Rents by Registered Properties, subject to the issue of receipts; Markets; Income from Direct Production (National Frigorific, General Licenses; Public Works Licenses; Direct Taxes /Christmas, Gasoline, Mineral Waters, etc.)-/; pensions from public utilities;(checking up of weights and measures; public entertainments; public municipal bath; municipal services; reimbursable services and sundry income; pensions from retirement,discharge and protection funds; mutual insurance; pension funds and reimbursement of judiciary expenses; employee's social security; laborers social insurance - laborers quota; contribution from the District Councils); Financial resources and grants.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. As in previous meeting the"American Municipal Association" successfully held its XXXV Congress at the City of Boston, Mass., on November 1958, being chosen as main topic: "City-Federal Relations". Keynote speaker Congressman L.H. Fountain of North Carolina, in summing up the problems of what constitutes an appropriate federal policy toward the cities, suggested federal leadership through:
1) research and technical assistance,
2) use of planning grants,
3) assuring the availability of adequate revenue resources,
4) use of the federal grant-in-aid for the accomplishment of well defined national objectives, and
5) the establishment of an Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations to improve communications and understanding among the levels of government.

Senator Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania called for the creation of a federal Department of Urban Affairs at Cabinet level with the responsibility for keeping abreas of urban and metropolitan problems and developing recommendations for federal state and local action.

The programs of the Housing and Home Finance Agency were featured with Walker Mason, Deputy Director, as keynoter. He stated that the two most basic and pressing needs were to provide housing and related facilities to cope with population growth and movement and eliminating slums and blight.

Metropolitan area government was analyzed by several delegates and the progress made in civil defense was discussed by Governor Leo Hoegh of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee called for greater understanding of the problems of cities, particularly as they related to the problems of transportation, urban development and electric energy. Senator Jacob Javits of New York called for an expanded program of urban renewal and public housing. He cited the need for a 15-year, $10 billion program.

Mayor Anthony J. Celebrezze of Cleveland was elected President and Raymond Tucker of St. Louis was named Vice President, for the next period.

(Taken from "The Kentucky City Bulletin",Dec.)

Loans for Industrial Development. Many communities that have organized small business development companies to aid in the industrial development of their areas are no eligible for special long-term financing under a provision of the Small Business Inve

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Loans for Industrial Development. Many communities that have organized small business development companies to aid in the industrial development of their areas are now eligible for special long-term financing under a provision of the Small Business Inve

ment Act of 1958. This Act created within the Small Business Administration a new investment division which has been provided with a revolving fund of $50 million to use in developing sources of equity-type and long-term financing to assit small firms. Although loans to these companies are limited to $250,000 each for each small firm to be assisted, it is reported by the Administrator that, "There is no reason why a development company may not qualify for a number of loans to assist several different small firms."

These loans may run for as long as ten years and they may be renewed for an additional ten-year period if such an extension will aid in the orderly liquidation of the loan. Interest charged by the Small Business Administration will be $5^1/2$% per annum.

Proceeds of these loans must be used soley for plant construction, conversion or expansion, including acquisition of land, where such projects will assist small business concerns.

The loans must be so secured as reasonably to assure repayment, and the development company must participate in the overall project to a reasonable extent, generally in an amount not less than 20% of the total cost.

(From "American Municipal News", Nov., 15, 1958).

City government to be studied by Commission. Lt. Gov. Harry Lee Waterfield, chairman of the Legislative Research Commission, has appointed a committee to study modernization of Kentucky's old laws governing cities.

The 19 members, all having wide experience in municipal and county government, will advise the commission, which will report findings to the 1960 Legislature.

The 1958 Legislature ordered the study to find out whether the State Constitution should be amended to allow a form of metropolitan government for these areas wanting it.

Some topics of the study are annexation, merger of cities, city-county consolidation, metropolitan "federalism", and special districts, such as water and sewer.

(From "The Kentucky City Bulletin", Nov., 1958).

New metropolitan areas. The Government has just added six communities to its list of United States metropolitan areas. The geographical boundaries of eight of the areas were expanded. Metropolitan areas are designated by the Budget Bureau and are used in gathering Federal statistics on such matters as population, housing, industry and trade, employment and labor markets.

There are now 184 metropolitan areas in the United States.

(From "The U.S. Municipal News", December 15, 1958).

New technique for water treatment. The Denver Water Board is conducting a filtering experiment that may save the city millions of dollars in future expansion of its water distribution service, George J. Turre, board sanitary engineer, reported recently.

The experiment centers about a $25,000 mechanical filter invented and manufactured in Scotland. The micro-strainer unit, which is designed to filter water without chemicals, already is used in European cities and to a limited extent by American in-

dustry, according to the report.

Robert Millar, water board manager, said the new process, if experiments continue to show promise, probably will replace the more costly sand and chemical filter beds in future expansion of the water distribution system.

The basis of the new process is a finely-woven stainless steel fabric with 160,000 apertures per square inch, which is the innermost of two metal skins stretched around a drum. The outer skin, a stainless steel screen with eight apertures to the square inch protects and strengthens the lighter metal fabric.

The drum, seven feet in diameter and five feet long, slowly revolves on its side in a huge tank at an adjustable variable speed. Raw water is piped into the fabric-covered drum and flows through the microfabric into a tank, then out to be chlorinate for distribution through the water mains. The system has been rated at two million gallons a day but is capable of obtaining more, Mr. Turre said.

(From "Toledo City Journal", 1958.

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CONFERENCE ON INTER-AMERICAN INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS. From the 14th to the 18th of October, 1958, this Conference was held at the Hotel "San Juan Intercontinental" (San Juan, Puerto Rico), the name of which suggested the subject to be dealt with and which was patronized by the International Institute of Education and the Pan-American Union in collaboration with the State Department of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The General Secretary of the Interamerican Municipal Organization, Dr. Carlos M. Morán, attended it, particularly invited by the Pan-American Union and by the President of the International Institute of Education, Mr. Kenneth Holland, formerly a member of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs of the U.S. Department of State, who for the last several years has shown a deep interest in the IMO, having maintainc close relationships with members of its Executive Committee and with its Secretary.

The mission of the Conference, as Dr. Holland stated in his inaugural session speech, consisted in deliberating on the main problems of the Republics of this hemisphere and then in determining in what way can the personal interchange programs help more rapidly to train the required personnel to solve the same. Considering of intense interest the pronouncements made in said speech, we will publish it in one of the next issue of the "Inter-American Municipal Review".

The program included plenary sessions, symposia and administrative counselling. Each symposium started with a brief discussion of the subject by experts on the matter; delegates were invited to actively participate in the discussion; suggestions and recommendations were accepted, but no resolutions were considered.

The periods reserved for administrative counselling purposed to provide the participants in the Conference an opportunity to freely consult with persons specially prepared in the field of international interchange.

In the plenary session of inauguration, H.E. Mr. Luis Muñoz Marin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico welcomed the members of the Conference; Dr. Holland set forth the objectives of the Conference, and the opening speech was entrusted to Mr. José A. Mora, Secretary of the OAS, who entitled it "Inter-American Interdependen. and Interchange", in which he made a fairly ample review of this process, detaching

the participation of the OAS and pointing to the fact that according to the latest data published by the International Institute of Education, out of the 43,000 foreign pupils in the United States of America during the 1957-58 Academic year, from 145 countries, about 9,000 were from 20 Latin-American countries, and during the Academic year of 1956- to 1957, out of the 13,000 U.S. citizens who studied in 52 countries, 2,600 went to Latin-America, and that it should not be forgotten that each year there are more and more the Latin-American students going abroad to study in other American countries.

The following plenary session, presided over by Dr. Arturo Morales Carrión, Sub-Secretary of State of Puerto Rico, gathered around the Presidential table such outstanding personalities as Alberto Gainza Paz, Director of "La Prensa", of Buenos Aires, who spoke about the "Contribution of the interchange to better the inter-American understanding"; Mr. John C. Drier, Representative of the United States of America before the Council of the OAS, Mr. Carleton Sprague Smith, Director of the Department of Music of the New York Public Library; Mr. W. Homer Turner, Executive Director of the U.S. Steel Foundation, of the U.S. of America; Mr. Augusto Moreno Moreno, Advisory member of the National Commission of Nuclear Energy of Mexico; and Dr. Luis Verdesoto Salgado, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the Ecuador Central University; who participated under the Presidency of Mr. Drier, in a table discussion on the "Contribution of interchange to the scientific and technical, professional, cultural, commercial and industrial progress".

In the interesting speech by Dr. Gainza Paz, the tonic was somewhat skeptical, based on the opinion that "distance and lack of mutual knowledge continue to be two obstacles that ought to be overcome in America". He stated that the story of the efforts toward what has been called "inter-American understanding" is as long as the history of the independence of the countries of the Western hemisphere. He mentioned how in the First Inter-American Conference of 1889 there were the obstacles of High Tariff Customs and stated that not only were Customs but import and export prohibitions, the currency differential exchange, the passports and utterly minute visas, obstacles that formerly did not exist.

"As to the international interchange, however, we have gone backwards", he added. After making a brief historial statement concerning the interchange of persons, he said that "every day the convenience of increasing the number of invitations or fellowships is admitted in two directions: 1) that each country shall invite people from all the countries of America, without exception; 2) that each country send or accept fellowships from all social levels, or at least from a majority of social nuclei.

Before the possible remark that fellowships tend to seek the direction of countries of better material and cultural progress, and that there are countries that offer no attractive for fellowships, two circumstances ought to be borne in mind, namely: 1st), certain fellowships, or convivance invitations, of approachment, covering men and women of the most varied ages, and men of the most varied occupations and economic or social standing, may effect their functions in any country; 2nd), for men of good will and open spirit, all countries different from their own -whether small or powerful, near-by or far-away- offer attraction and observation topics. "As to comprehension and friendship, no islands should be allowed to be formed in America. From each country at least twenty lines of a personal character ought to be traced, or rather twenty-one, if we include Canada."

Mr. Gainza Paz went on to refer to the necessity of facilitating the spontaneous interchange, that may only be amply accomplished when traveling may be done with reasonable expenses.

Referring to these obstacles pointed to in a dramatic form by Mr. Gainza Paz, our General Secretary, Dr. Morán, called attention to the experience of IMO in obtaining a fairly amply collaboration from air transport companies for the urgent interchange of documents and information, and suggested the possibility of reducing the cost of fares with a view to increasing the interchange of persons,and suggested the possibility of this reduction in order to increase the interchange of persons, as well as making an effort with the air transportation companies to secure from them to allow the free use, or at least the use at a low cost, the seats that remained vacant on each trip. (See hereinafter the recommendations suggested in Symposium No. 1).

In explaining the rules that should be applied, Mr. Drier, during this table discussion, stated that international cooperation is fundamental for a system of world peace and detached the urgent need of international interchange, particularly in the fields of science and pedagogy.

Dr. Turner mentioned how merchants nowadays understand that history has turned over a page, as stated by Dr. Mora, and that its objective is to be useful by serving a cardinal interest: the best possible development of human resources, for the purpose that other resources may be more fully developed to meet the requirements of culture in the social ambient.

Relative to the industrial development of Latin America, he said that the latter is compelled to do within one generation what in North America has taken several generations; that the former must develop sufficient human resources, but not exclusively on the basis of materialist measures, but also the simultaneous confirmation of moral and spiritual values. Modern capitalism should show the world what is inherent in it, namely: demonstrable values, immaterial to those who are thirsty of freedom, creative expression and individual dignity. To shape the quality of individual persons in their capacity as productive agents is as important as to raise the level of productive arts.

Mr. Turner said that interchange ought to be understood in the sense of individual and personal creative experience, from which should result a cultural impression through contact with other people whose mentality and attitude be molded in a different form.

Dr. Verdesoto Salgado referred to the importance of interchange as a contribution to the mutual understanding among peoples; he considered it of special benefit in the field of science, because in order to promote the progress of industry and agriculture in Latin America, the technological experience developed in other spheres are necessary, and pointed particularly to the value thereof in cultural activities.

In the general discussion mention was made of juvenile organizations, an important factor to attain comprehension among peoples, and the Boy-Scout movement was referred to as an example of such organization. Our Secretary, Dr. Morán, made a succint reference to the recommendation adopted upon his suggestion by the V Meeting of the Inter-American Municipal Congress (1954), relative to the convenience of establishing an organization named "ESCRICS" (Espíritu de Solidaridad, Comprensión, Responsabilidad, Interés Cívico y de Servicio --Spirit of Solidarity, Comprehension, Responsibility, and Civic and Service Interest--), for the promotion among youngsters of these qualities for the civic betterment of them in the interest of the communities in which they exercise their activities.

Mention was also made of the possibility of creating a Teachers' International

Association, similar to the Inter-American Press Association; to the valuable activities of the Organization of American States in the programs of interchange of musicians (suggesting that the same be extended to other professions); to the necessity that University Professors should know more than one language; to the elimination of Customs duties on the importation of books, reviews and newspapers, and to the interchange of ideas as well as of persons.

The Symposia included subjects as interesting as these:

I. Increase in the traveling of North-Americans to Latin America;
II. Intensification and amplification of programs devoted to stimulating the movement of Latin-Americans toward the United States of America;
III. Intensification and amplification of multilateral interchange among Latin-American countries;
IV. The roll of Trade and Industry in the inter-American interchange of persons;
V. The stimulation of interchange in the fields of Science and Technology; and
VI. The stimulation of interchange in the fields of Arts.

In the Symposium No. 1 there was a consensus of opinion for suggesting, among others, the following recommendations:

"g) That the air, ocean and general transportation companies between both hemispheres establish special rates for registered students and for teachers traveling for teaching, investigating or attending conferences of their speciality."

Our General Secretary further suggested the convenience of bearing in mind the Communities of America in all of these problems concerning the interchange of persons, and noted the necessity of establishing coordinating centers for everything relative to the interchange of persons, in order to facilitate and generalize the procedure.

In the same manner and in order to facilitate in a more ample manner the interchange of knowledge among our peoples, Dr. Moran suggested the creation of International Homes, like those existing in New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

Among the suggestions made in the Symposium No. 2 for enriching and bettering the programs devoted to develop the traveling of Latin-Americans to the United States of America, the following are considered of interest to our readers:

"4. To offer assistance to countries, not only through their governments and Universities, but also through institutions and organizations of communities."

"10. To study methods to induce Latin-American groups to integrate themselves more efficiently within the Communities of the United States of America."

"12. To request of the member countries of the IATA that at the next meeting of said institution study shall be made of the possibility of setting up a specially reduced fare rates so as to diminish air transportation expenses to facilitate the programs of interchange of persons."

"17. To recommend to Latin-American countries to study the possibility of creating organizations provided with sufficient means, to coordinate fellowship programs and to assist the institutions offering same the publicity thereof,

the recuirtment of candidates and the development of said programs."

In Symposium No. 3, the following suggestions, among others, were made:

"National governments ought to collaborate directly to permit that the OAS may have a better budget and its activities be better known in the several sections of society."

"That the granting of fellowships be extended to the common individual, the worker, the Union leader."

"That in the selection of fellowships the country receiving the benefit may participate on the basis of a pre-selection that would facilitate and improve the quality of persons chosen. In other words, that a de-centralized method be applied."

Administrative advisory activities referred to: 1) Recruitment of students; 2) Methods of Selection; 3) Sufficiency examination concerning foreign languages; 4) Revalidation of credentials for studying abroad; 5) Orientation; 6) Employment; 7) Guidance and Supervision of foreign students; and 8) Internal regulations affecting the inter-American interchange.

The Conference was closed with a luncheon and a Plenary Session presided over by Dr. Jorge Basadre, then Minister of Public Education in Perú, the closing speech, on "The Future of Inter-American Interchange" being pronounced by Mr. George V. Allen, of the Information Service of the United States of America.

At this Conference were present 289 persons, from the following American countries: Argentine, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Netherlands Guayana, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, U.S. of America, Uruguay and Venezuela; and the following international organizations: Organization of American States; Inter-American Municipal Organization and the International Institute of Education.

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Among the persons present from Colombia to the Conference on the Inter-American Interchange of Persons was Dr. Gabriel Betancur Mejias, Director of the "Instituto Colombiano de Especialización Técnica en el Exterior" (ICETEX) which is a de-centralized official and autonomous organization founded on August 3, 1950, and which started its activities on October 22, 1952.

Its basic objective is "to specialize abroad the future leaders to contribute to the progress of the country, thus collaborating with the Government in its purpose to secure a high living level for the Colombian people, for which purpose this organization devotes its efforts to provide the Colombian country with a part of the human equipement necessary for the various activities of the national life, through the preparation of students of recognized intellectual capacities and scarce economic means in those fields that the nation needs most, and in the principal scientific centers of the world."

In its first 6 years of operation it has contributed to the specialization and training of more than 4,000 students, through its programs of financial and administrative assistance, vigilance and control and of authorization of dollars at the official rate of exchange.